GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3326
ANSWERED ON:13.03.2003
IMPLEMENTATION OF IREP IN DELHI AND U.P.
S. SAIDUZZAMAN

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the integrated rural energy programme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have studied the progress made in regard to integrated rural energy programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether desired results have been achieved under the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a): The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, and other States, is being carried out through two components, namely, the Central Sector component under which support is provided for development of capabilities, including provision of staff and their training, and the State sector component under which financial support is provided under the State outlay for promoting various rural energy devices, extension and other related activities. The IREP is under implementation in 95 Blocks in Uttar Pradesh and 5 Blocks in Delhi where the programme is being implemented by the State Nodal Agencies namely, Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) and Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA) in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi respectively.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c): The latest study on the progress of the IREP entitled `Analysis of IREP and Development of Capacity Building Strategy.` was taken up by the Government with the support of United Nations Development Programme, in selected States including Uttar Pradesh in the year 1999-2000. The study has brought out that as a result of IREP, minimum infrastructure for preparing rural energy plans and projects at the district and State levels have been set up. Further, IREP has enabled rural people and field development officials to appreciate different dimensions of the rural energy problem and how it should be tackled. IREP has also brought about large-scale awareness about new and renewable energy and need for conservation of energy in rural areas. The study has recommended that IREP should be consolidated; higher levels of support should be provided by the State Government; and monitoring of the programme should be strengthened.

(d) & (e): As brought out in the above study, IREP has achieved success in some aspects, but the implementation aspect needs to be strengthened in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, among other States, for which increased flow of resources is required from the State Governments.